1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
4	Plaintiff,) No. 15-CR-1928-LAB	
5	v.)) June 20, 2016	
6	NICOLE KISSANE,) 10:36 a.m.	
7	Defendant.)) San Diego, California	
8			
9	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING - CONTINUED		
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
11	APPEARANCES:		
12		TED STATES ATTORNEYS OFFICE	
13	_	JOHN N. PARMLEY, ESQ. MICHAEL F. KAPLAN, ESQ.	
14		Front Street Diego, California 92101	
15		ERAL DEFENDERS OF SAN DIEGO, INC.	
16	_	JOHN C. ELLIS, ESQ. REUBEN CAHN, ESQ.	
17		Broadway Diego, California 92101	
18			
19	<u> </u>	CYNTHIA R. OTT, RDR, CRR District Court Clerk's Office	
20		West Broadway, Suite 420 Diego, California, 92101	
21	cyr	thia_ott@casd.uscourts.gov	
22			
23			
24			
25	Reported by Stenotype, Trans	scribed by Computer	

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, JUNE 20, 2016, 10:36 A.M. 1 2 3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Calling number two on the calendar 15-CR-1928, United States of America versus Nicole 4 5 Kissane. Counsel, state their appearances, please. 6 THE COURT: Good morning. MR. ELLIS: Good morning, Your Honor. John Ellis and 7 Reuben Cahn, Federal Defenders, on behalf of Nicole Kissane. 8 9 She's present before the Court on bond. 10 MR. CAHN: Good morning, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. 12 MR. PARMLEY: John Parmley and Michael Kaplan for the 13 United States. Good morning. 14 THE COURT: All right. Good morning. This matter is 15 on for sentencing today assuming the Court accepts the plea 16 agreement in the case, is that correct? 17 MR. ELLIS: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: I have read, in preparation for the 19 proceeding today, the presentence report, objections to the 20 presentence report and addendum that responds to the 21 objections. A sentencing memo on behalf of Ms. Kissane, 22 attached to that are exhibits, which included letters from family members and others who know her. It included a report 23 24 from a psychologist. Looked at the sentencing summary charts, 25 actually the one filed by the United States. There's a joint

1 recommendation here for six months. Was there anything else I 2 should have reviewed? 3 THE COURT: No, Your Honor. MR. CAHN: I think the government also filed a 4 sentencing memorandum. I'm not sure if you mentioned that or 5 6 not. MR. KAPLAN: We did. 7 THE COURT: Yes, I'm sorry, I did read that too. I 8 9 have it here. The question is whether the Court will accept 10 the 11(c)(1)(c). This is a binding plea agreement, which means 11 if I accept the plea agreement I must impose the sentence the 12 parties have agreed to. I'm happy to hear from you, but my 13 inclination is not to accept it. The government has asked me 14 to impose a sentence below the guidelines, even with 15 substantial concessions and a charge bargain being given to the 16 defendant. 17 You know, the consummate act of sentencing discretion 18 is for the Court to decide that a departure or a variance is 19 warranted and, here, I just can't say that. In fact, if 20 anything, I think it would be an abuse of discretion to find a 21 further variance from the guidelines. 22 So I understand what the rules are. Under Ellis, I respect the charge bargain that the government has entered 23 24 into, that's their prerogative, but Ellis makes very clear that

the exercise of sentencing discretion is up to me. And the

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request for me to vary from this case, I find not indicated by the facts. In fact, I'm a little perplexed because, as I look to this, the government has kind of agreed with defense that the heavy in this was the other fellow that I sentenced earlier and I never heard any of that when that fellow was presented.

The government never came forward and told me, oh, he's really the bad one. Part of his culpability in this case is he suckered poor Ms. Kissane, you know, into all this. More generally, Mr. Ellis, you know, I've looked at the kinds of sentences that are available for this. I mean under Kuhn, I'm to use my day-to-day experience in sentencing. And I'm to look at other guidelines cases that are similar and the way that they're sentenced.

Well, we don't have a lot of vandalism cases. I did a survey, there's some, there's people who vandalized in national parks, they get six months. You know, a second or third time graffiti vandal in Los Angeles maybe gets six months. This is way, way different. This is a campaign of terror against an industry that goes multistate, involves great planning, and coordination by the defendants.

I know you dispute, you know, the background that led to the financing of this, but I'm convinced that from looking at the probation report and the evidence that Ms. Kissane was involved in substantial other criminal activity to finance this, the stealing of items and selling them on eBay. I know

that the other fellow was involved primarily in this, but she was part and parcel with that. And then I'm asked to impose what amounts to like a misdemeanor sentence for this? I can't in good conscience do that.

So I'm happy to hear from you, but I'm inclined to reject this. I don't want my name on this. I'm not going to put my imprimatur on it, which is what I'm being asked to do. If I accept the charge bargain or the plea bargain here, then I have to impose that sentence and that's not a sentence that I would impose in this case.

But before I make a final decision and give her the chance to withdraw her plea, I'll be happy to hear from you if I've missed something.

MR. CAHN: Judge, let me start by saying a couple of things. First, the Court mentioned a charge bargain and I understand the Court is referring to the plea bargain, but I want to be clear, there's been no charge bargain in this instance. Ms. Kissane has pled guilty to the sole charge in the indictment, which was the conspiracy to violate the Animal Enterprise Terrorism Act.

And the guidelines you're looking at, the guidelines that call for a 12 to 18-month sentence are, in fact, the guidelines applicable to the offense that she committed. Now we can argue about whether or not those are appropriate under the circumstances, whether the Commission made a good choice or

not, but they are, in fact, the relevant guidelines.

You know, Your Honor, I think we've laid out the reasons we think this is an appropriate sentence in the -- in the memorandum, but I'd like to spend a little bit of time talking about them and ask that -- in asking that you reconsider your preliminary judgment.

And I should probably start by saying this, before I go on, because I'll tell you, Nicole is not completely happy with us. We've laid out in the agreement the circumstances that we think led to this offense and those include her unique susceptibility and the influence of the codefendant.

But Nicole was very much of the judgment that she did wrong and she wants to take responsibility for what she did and really didn't want us to talk about anyone other than her. So I say that as a preface to what I'm going to say. You know, at first I think Nicole has to be looked at in the context of the sentence given to her codefendant and his role in the offense.

And the one thing that absolutely everyone in this courtroom who knows about the case, who knows about the relative roles agrees upon is that Nicole simply wouldn't be here were it not for her codefendant. That she has a long history of involvement in the animal rights movement, but always and strictly lawful protest, which is obviously not only protected but really is in the tradition of what we expect in this country that people express their views in these lawful

means.

And it was only once she fell in with this individual, and he really began to take control of her life in a way that extends not just to this particular activity but well beyond that. And you see in some of the documents we've submitted the breadth of that control, the way in which he wouldn't even allow her to use her own car, in which he would tell her where to go and what to do, that he really exercised just extraordinary control over her. You know, I think Your Honor has spent enough time both with your experience in state court as well as in federal court, has seen these sort of relationships where one individual can really sort of take control of and dominate another. And I think that's the single most relevant factor here.

I think the other factors to remember, of course,
Nicole's background, her support. She has in the courtroom a
large group of family members and I'll -- her mother is here,
her aunt is here, other supporters are here. Her background is
one of really -- and I don't know any other way to put this,
than a good kid. You know, she grew up, she worked hard going
through school, she grew up in a single parent household, did
everything she could to make life easier for her mom. That's
set out in the sentencing letter that her mom sent.

She's worked hard her whole life, unlike

Mr. Buddenberg, the codefendant, if you look, and probation

verifies this, she has a work record that shows she's been working essentially from the time she got out of school nonstop.

And so when you talk about there were other means of support for this criminal effort, I think that may be true, but whatever was done by Nicole, as opposed to Mr. Buddenberg, was really under his direction. And I say that because you look at even during this time Nicole was working nonstop, other than when they were on these trips. She worked at the hairdressers. She worked at Jimbo's here. She worked at Whole Foods. She's been working up to now and trying to go back to school as well.

So you really see and I think one of the things that that shows is that this is a person not just who never would have been involved in criminal activity before but never will be involved in criminal activity again because that's not who she is. She's not somebody who's engaged over the course of her life in a slew of petty crimes and was working up to this.

She's not somebody who seeks to harm other people.

And that's another thing I want to emphasize. Nicole, I don't think when she was, you know, influenced into this really considered in a meaningful way the harm that this did to other people and how it made them feel. I remember talking to her about the fact that these were real people who had homes and that the one place we want to feel safe is in our homes and that that had been taken away.

And I remember her reaction to that. It's one of the things that makes me say that this is a person who really, really will never be in front of this court or any other court again, that it's just not who she is. And so I recognize this is an extraordinarily low sentence for this conduct because this isn't a single act of graffiti or even a few acts of graffiti, real people were harmed. And Nicole recognizes that as well.

THE COURT: It's more than that, Mr. Cahn. As I said, it's the other criminal activity that helped to support the trips. And I know Mr. Ellis has filed an objection to say, well, you can't prove she stole this item or that item. My sense of things is she was involved in the repeated theft of items from places like RER and CBC and all of these places, and then the items were then sold on eBay to finance this trip.

We're not talking about a single discrete objective here, we're talking about a criminal objective that had tentacles that led to other crimes. Six months really? Really. I mean is that really what the government thinks? There's no prospect here that she's ever going to be able to pay back the restitution amount that's agreed to. In fact, there's been an objection that I not set it at 500, that she can only pay a hundred. She faces 36 months of supervised release on this, that's \$3600 if she pays off, you know, 1 percent of the restitution, Mr. Cahn. So, I mean, there's 10

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    different ways that this recommendation makes no sense.
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             The part that's most offensive to me is I'm being
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    told, you must exercise your discretion to come down from the
    quidelines and impose a quideline -- a less than quideline
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    sentence. You must depart here. I would never do that looking
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    at this. I mean, that's just not where my judgment and the
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    experience that you mentioned takes me. And I resist that.
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             I don't like that it comes in an 11(c)(1)(c). If you
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    want to make your arguments to me, fine, and I'll consider
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    them. But to say, you know, I have to do this, I don't. I
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    mean, the truth is I don't have to do this.
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             MR. CAHN: Obviously, you don't. Even in a c)(1)(c)
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    plea the ultimate authority is up to Your Honor. And, of
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    course, when we filed our papers, the papers didn't say you
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    must accept this plea. The argument was all about why we think
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    this is a just and appropriate sentence.
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             THE COURT: No, I get that.
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             MR. CAHN: Because we respect the Court's role.
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             THE COURT: No one has been disrespectful, I don't
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    mean it that way, but it's so far afield from what strikes me,
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    you know, even the low end of a reasonable sentence. I don't
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    want to go any further because I don't want to be accused of
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    trying to restructure any deal that might be made. That's not
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    my prerogative. If she wants a trial, she can go to trial.
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             What's salient here to me is that there's no
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prosecuting crimes doesn't come cheaply.

indication from the government of any proof problem here. If they had to prove the case, they would go to trial. Okay, might involve subpoenaing people from, you know, different places. It might be an expensive proposition. You know,

Enforcing the law doesn't always come cheaply, but that doesn't mean that I'm going to weigh it and give everybody a slap on the wrist. And that's what this amounts to.

MR. CAHN: Well, Judge, we did not address questions of the problems with the government's case in our memorandum because it was not what this was about. It was about whether or not this was a just and appropriate sentence and we chose to focus on it.

Now I can't say whether the government thinks they'll have problems. We think we have defenses. I think probably the bigger issue is not so much the proof at trial but really the problems with the statute. And I don't want to spend a lot of time going into them, but the government's aware of the motions we were going to file. This particular charge is highly problematic, because as the Court knows from the trial memorandum the government served, that it requires no more than an agreement, travel and interstate commerce with the intent to harm the industry.

And, of course, with that, without the limitations that exist in the substantive offenses under the statute, there

really is a First Amendment overbreadth problem which can scarcely be overcome without essentially rewriting the statute and importing other elements into the conspiracy count.

And the government's aware of that and they're aware of the motions we were going to file. There were a lot of motions, and I think that was one part of their consideration, but I don't think it was the main part. And I really do think the main part was the judgment -- I don't want to speak for them, they can speak for themselves -- really was who is Nicole, what did she do, what's necessary for deterrence, what's necessary for punishment, and what's the best outcome under the circumstances when you take into account the role that her codefendant played.

And that's why none of us has spent any time focusing on these other aspects because we didn't think they were most relevant to your consideration.

THE COURT: You know, actually I feel a little buffeted by what you're saying. I don't know how it came out that they weren't sentenced on the same day or I didn't get any of the material on this defendant where essentially everyone is pointing the finger at the codefendant as the heavy, because that was certainly not the government's position when they came in and asked me to go along with the 24 months. I was reluctant with that fellow.

And I feel -- and I'm not accusing anybody of

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    anything, I don't know if it was deliberate, but I feel a
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    little misled by that. The way it comes out is that guy
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    deserved a much longer sentence than the one the government
    gave him, essentially gave him because it was another
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    11(c)(1)(c) plea and I had to go along with it if I accepted
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    it.
             And I was reluctant at the time. I heard from one of
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    the victims. I explained to her that, you know, if I accepted
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    this I had to go along with it, I had no discretion even though
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    I disagreed with it at the time. And I didn't know the half of
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         I didn't know that the government said, oh, well, he
    really pressed her into service here. He was the heavy on all
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    this. I don't know why they didn't tell me that at the time in
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    the interest of full disclosure.
             MR. CAHN: Judge, let me -- I wasn't here for the
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    sentencing and so I can't speak to exactly what was said. I do
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    know because, obviously, I reviewed the agreements that
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    Mr. Buddenberg was a guideline sentence even though it was an
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    11(c)(1)(c). And I can say the reason we asked for a
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    continuance -- and we asked for it, not the government -- is
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    that we felt there was no way to put a full picture of Nicole
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    in front of you without the additional information that was
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    supplied in the psychological report.
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             And, frankly, finding a competent and not
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    extraordinarily outrageously priced psychologist in San
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    Francisco who was willing to work with us and interview Nicole
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    and spend really substantial time with her, because we didn't
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    want somebody who had done a drive-by evaluation talking to
    you, we needed that time. And so that's on me, it's not on the
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    government. They shouldn't take the blame for that.
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             THE COURT: Okay. I'll accept that. As I said, I'm
    not accusing anybody of misleading me, I'm just saying that the
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    circumstances that I'm now aware of are very different from
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    those that I was made aware of at the time Buddenberg was
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    sentenced.
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             MR. CAHN: And, you know, to the extent to which we're
    responsible for that, I apologize to the Court. It certainly
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    was never our intent.
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             THE COURT: You don't have to. You owe me no apology
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    for that. You did what you needed to do on behalf of your
    client and I accept the explanation. And it led to a
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    consequence that I'm not real happy with, but no one intended
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    that consequence. So anything else, Mr. Cahn?
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             MR. CAHN: Can I have one moment, Your Honor, just to
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    speak to Mr. Ellis?
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             THE COURT: Sure.
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             MR. CAHN: I don't think I have anything further on
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    the acceptance of the agreement, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Mr. Kaplan, Mr. Parmley, I'm happy to hear
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    from you before I make the final decision.
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             MR. PARMLEY: I appreciate that, Your Honor. I think
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    the less I speak in these hearings is probably for the best.
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             THE COURT: Well, it's not personal. I don't want to
    make it seem like it's personal. I like and respect both of
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    you, all four of you as a matter of fact. I just disagree with
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    the judgment that's made here.
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             MR. PARMLEY: That's certainly your right, Your Honor.
    The only thing I would add, I think Mr. Cahn echoed this, is
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    that we certainly didn't try to hide anything about
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    Mr. Buddenberg. He received, and I know the Court disagreed
    with it, a low-end sentence.
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             THE COURT: Well, particularly now, particularly,
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    Mr. Parmley, I disagree with it in light of, you know,
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    everything that's come to light.
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             MR. PARMLEY: I understand.
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             THE COURT: I'm being told here's a person being told
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    what to do directed by him, that this is the heavy in the whole
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    thing.
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             MR. PARMLEY: That information came to us a little bit
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    later.
             THE COURT: That came what?
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             MR. PARMLEY: A little bit later when we received that
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    report.
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             THE COURT: Oh, after Buddenberg was sentenced.
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             MR. PARMLEY: That was helpful to us. Yes.
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             MR. CAHN: I don't think they knew the extent of --
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             THE COURT: Okay. Well, all right.
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             MR. CAHN: Because I think we had hinted at them, but
    really I didn't know fully until, you know, I mean you've been,
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    you learn some things talking to your clients, but sometimes
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    the full story doesn't come out when they're talking to a
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    lawyer. We talk like lawyers.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. PARMLEY: I don't have anything else to add, Your
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    Honor.
            Thank you.
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             MR. CAHN: We don't get information the same way.
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             THE COURT: Well, I'll accept all of that and, again,
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    let me say I'm not recriminating anybody here. I'm just -- at
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    the end what this comes down to for me is if I do this, it's
    antithetical to the exercise of discretion. A departure or
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    variance is really the exercise of discretion. I varied today
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    on cases, taking into consideration circumstances. Mr. Ruan's
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    client got 40 months less, 31 months less, something like that,
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    because there were circumstances.
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             Here my judgment would take me in the other way if I
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    were to vary, honestly it would. And I'm not saying
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    necessarily that I would vary upward, but I certainly wouldn't
    vary downward here. That's not my exercise of discretion.
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             So the question is, you know, shall I accept this and
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    then be forced to do that? I just don't think so. I just
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1 Six months is not proportionate to the harm that was 2 I don't think it's in the interest of the done here. 3 community. I think it sends a terrible signal, honestly, terrible signal. 4 I mean, this isn't the first instance of vandalism or 5 6 costly property loss by virtue of the animal rights movement. It's not. We know about arson and other things that have 7 8 happened. And so we send out a case, you know, with someone 9 that's responsible, admittedly, for 350, \$360,000 worth of 10 damage over a three-month campaign that involved interstate 11 travel and we say, we're going to fix your wagon, we're going 12 to give you six months for that. Not me. That's not the 13 message that I'm sending. 14 So I appreciate the additional comments, but I'm not moved and I can't in good conscience go along with this. 15 16 course available to the district court on rejecting the plea 17 agreement is to advise the defendant of her rights. 18 You have the right, Ms. Kissane, to withdraw your 19 guilty plea and to proceed to trial. I don't want to give you 20 a message that I have it out for you, I don't. I'm not hostile 21 to you. I just disagree with what they're asking me to do, 22 which is to exercise discretion to go, you know, outside of the 23 quidelines and impose a six-month sentence.

So it's not personal at all even with you, but that just doesn't seem to me in the interest of justice and it

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doesn't seem proportionate to what happened here. I don't
think it promotes respect for the law as I look at the 3553
factors.
         Mr. Cahn asked me to consider, you know, whether it
was appropriate punishment, and we may have a disagreement
about that. I think we probably do. I don't think it is.
those are the reasons I reject it.
         Here are your options. You can maintain your plea if
you want, understanding that I'm not bound by the agreement, if
you do, or you can withdraw your plea and proceed to trial or
proceed to have the motions heard in the case and to go
forward.
         Rather than put you on the spot and have you make that
decision today, I think what I'll do is put this over for two
weeks and you can confer. And if you want to come back and she
can inform me of her decision at that time and I'll set
additional dates as appropriate. Is that agreeable?
         MR. CAHN: Thank you, Your Honor. That's agreeable.
                       That would be fine. Your Honor.
         MR. PARMLEY:
         MR. CAHN: Thank you for listening to us on this
issue.
       I knew we might not see eye to eye so.
         THE COURT: I want to emphasize to everyone here, I'm
not mad at anybody. I'm not personally mad at Ms. Kissane.
I'm not mad at the prosecutors, but, you know, the idea that I
would sentence proportionate with, as I said, a third time
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    graffiti vandal in east Los Angeles, I'm not doing that.
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    That's not what this case is about. It's not like that. It's
 3
    way worse than that in my judgment.
             Tish, if you'll give us a date a couple weeks out.
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             MR. CAHN: Judge, I just want to make sure you know to
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    the extent to which there is any blame for information not
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    having been in front of the Court prior to today, that's on me.
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    It's not on anyone else.
             THE COURT: It's not a matter of blame.
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    explained what the circumstances were. You were endeavoring to
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    get a reasonable expert to look at it. I mean, honestly as I
    read this, I thought, well, this was a very different picture
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    of Buddenberg than the one that was presented by the
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    prosecutors. But now I accept what's been said. Maybe they
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    didn't have the full information on his culpability. If they
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    had, maybe they wouldn't have made such a lenient deal with
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    him.
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             But, you know, I feel like I made a mistake on that
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    case now, frankly, having read all this, but the arrow has left
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    the bow. There's nothing I can do on that except not repeat
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    the same mistake.
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             Tish, give us a date.
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             THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: July 5th.
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             THE COURT: July 5th at 9:30. If you'll return here
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    at that time.
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              MR. ELLIS: Under the circumstances, will the Court
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    exclude time between today and July 5th in the interest of
 3
    justice?
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              THE COURT: Sure, sure.
              MR. PARMLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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       (The proceedings concluded at 11:00 a.m., June 20, 2016.)
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COURT REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, CYNTHIA R. OTT, Official Court Reporter, United States District Court, Southern District of California, do hereby certify that pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §753 the foregoing is a true, complete and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings had in connection with the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States. DATED at San Diego, California, June 28, 2016. /s/ CYNTHIA R. OTT CYNTHIA R. OTT, RDR, CRR 2.2